#### DOUBLE SHEET NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW STEAMER ARABIA AT HALIFAX

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Political and General Intelligence.

DEATH OF KOSSUTH'S MOTHER

Decline in Cotton---Breadstuffs Quiet. &c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13-5 P. M. The royal mail steamship Arabia, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool, the 1st inst., for New York, has just put in here short of coal, having experienced very heavy weather.

She brings forty-eight passengers. Owing to the occurrence of the Christmas holidays, she of course brings but little news.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY, ETC.
Several appointments by the new Aberdeen Ministry
are published. Amongst them are the names of—
VILIESS, for Judge Advocate.
Mr. HATTER, Severary of the Treasury.
Sir W. PAGE WOOD, Vice Chancellor.
Admiral BRUSLEY, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.
Lord DRUSLANDE, Comptroller of the Household.
Mr. MONSBIL, Clerk of the Ordinance.
The report that Group Victoria is assistance.

The report that Queen Victoria is again in an interest ing situation, is confirmed.

FRANCE. There is no news from the French empire of any

It is reported that Mr. Barringer will shorfly resign his appointment of American Minister at the court of Madrid.

The Count Villanueva, long a Cuban intendente, and the richest man in Spain, is dead.

An unexpected decree has been issued, converting all the Portuguese debts into three per cents. TURKEY.

PORTUGAL.

After a battle in Montenegro, an armistice had been agreed upon until the Sultan's decision could be known. INDIA.

The Calcutta mails to the 24th November, and Bombay to the 3d December, had reached England. The news was quite unimportant.

The commercial accounts show but little change.

Money was abundant.

MUTINY OF CHINESE ON BOARD THE SHIP GERTRUDE -SEVENTEEN PERSONS SHOT.

A mutiny by the Chinese on board the ship Gertrude, bound from Amoy to Havana, had occurred. Seventeen

of them were shot, and the vessel put into Singapore. DEATH OF KOSSUTH'S MOTHER. Kossuth's mother died at Belgium on the 28th Dec. The Belgian government refused Kossuth permission to

LOLA MONTES' HUSBAND DROWNED. Mr. Hield, the husband of Lola Montes was drowned at

Lisbon by the upsetting of a yacht.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET. Discounts were unchanged. Money was in demand. Con-nols for account, 100 %, ex-dividend. Baring Brothers & Co., say the demand for American Federal Bonds and inscriptions continued. There was no change in others. Eagles were worth 76s. 5d. per ounce.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. The cotton market has been dull all the week, and price Savored buyers, but quotations were but partially lowered, to the extent of a sixteenth of a penny on American descriptions. The sales, of the 31st ult., were 4,000 bales and for the week they footed up 35,700, including 1,400 on speculation, and 450 bales for export. At the close of the year an error of 46,500 bales in excess upon the stock on hand, had been discovered. The stock amounted to 577,820 bales. The following were the authorized quotations:—Fair Orleans, 6a.; fair Mobile, 5%d.; fair uplands, 5%d.

THE HAVRE COTTON MARKET,

HAYRE, Dec. 29, 1852.

Tres ordinaire Orleans, 85 francs; Bas, do. 78 f. 59c.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

The breadstuffs market had been quiet, and the following were the rolling figures:—Wheat, 7s. 91. for white, and 7s. 3d. for red; flour, 28s. 6d. a 29s. for Philadelphia and Rabimora.

PRODUCE MARKET.

MOLASSES —No sales were reported.

SUGAR was in fair demand for refining.

COPPER. —Sales, St. Domingo, 44s.; Bahla, 41s.

Tra would be rather slack till the holidays were over.

GLANO.—I, 000 tons guano brought better prices.

DYEWOODS.—There had been no change in dyewoods.

Mt. Gilenales. on Bark.—Baltimore is quoted at Sa

QUERCITION BARK.—Raitimore is quoted at 8s.

NAVAL Stoness.—Spirits turpentine, 55s. Sales of bls. rosin, at 5s. 6d. No sales of turpentine or tar.

ASHES.—Prots, 26s. 6d.; pearls, 28s.

PROVISIONS were unchanged.

LARD was nominally higher.

TALIOW was quoted at 46s. 6d.

PRIGITES were unchanged.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Coffee Is, dearer. Breadstuffs were barely
Cotton has declined one-eighth of a penny. THE LONDON MARKETS. TRADE REPORTS Are generally favorable.

Passengers per Arabia. Passengers per Arabia.

Chevalier Sirben Ben, lady and servant, Sir Allau McNab, lady and servant, Mr Waller, lady and daugater, Mr
Henry, lady and three children, Miss Henry and servant,
Mr Hill and lady, Mrs Artice, Messrs Sayes, Smith, Davis,
Weeks, Bunean, Girard, Roche, Parker, Fitzpatriek, Shipley, Van Blankenstein, Sharpatine, Hamilton, Mitchell,
Barnes, Osborn, Bardnell, Samuel Johnson, Jay and friend,
Halber, Haithuy, MeGorden, P. B Graham, Herbert, Griffin, Petenlard, Blanchard, Lucas, Williams.

Shipping Intelligence. Arrived from Baltimore—27th, brig Alice, (Br) in the Clyde; back Acadia, (Br) at Plymouth.
From Virginia—26th, back Emma, (Brem) at Texel.
From Charleston—19th, Maria, at Woolgast.
From Savannah—29to, Trenton, and Howard, at Liver-Arrived from B Alice, (Be) in the

From Mobile—27th, Carlo Mauran, in the Clyde From New Orleans—28th, Navarre, at Teneriffe; 27th, Sea Nymph, in the Clyde; 28th, Heinrich, at Bremerha-ren; 36th, Charles Chalconor, Excelsior, and Westmore-land, at Liverpool; 31st, Azelus, do.; 28th, Rebecca, off

The Pennsylvania Kidnapping Case, &c

Baltimons, Jan. 13, 1853.

The case of Rachel Farker, the potitioner for her fre dom, she having been kideapped in Pennsylvania, was decided in her favor vesterday, the respondent abandoning

The citizens of Chester county, Pennsylvania, offer a neward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers reward of St. Miller, who assisted in the capture of Rachel, and was shortly afterwards found dead in the woods, near Stemmer's Run. The occurrence took place nearly a year sgo, and it was supposed at the time that Miller commit-ted suicide through remorse.

# The Murder of Mr. Rink in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1853. The Coroner is engaged this morning in investigating The murder of Joseph Rink. A number of persons were examined, who saw the man running from the store, and z man answering the description given was acrosted last evening, but discharged, not being intentified. The murderer is described as about five feet ten inches high stout, with black hair, wearing a goatee and smal moustache. An old pecket-book belonging to the deceas ed, in which he usually kept his notes, is missing, an 2 he present supposition is that robbery was committed.

# Additional from Mexico.

The mail is through from New Orleans. The paper contain the details of the news received from Tampico, to the 27th ultimo. Among the leading officers of the regular Mexican army

Among the leading officers of the regular Mexican army who had pronounced in favor of the revolutionists, were Cols. Casnova, Cruz, and Tenorio.

The papers are filled with accounts of pronunciamentos, and the El Tamanlipeo confidently pronounces the government of Arista doomed.

Juan Jose de la Garza, provide al Governor of Tamaulipas, publishes an address in which he justifies the revolution.

Jution.

Cois. Media and Vega had beined the revolutionists, and within a few days a force of 1,500 men would be organized under the command of these chiefs, which would march to eccupy San Luis and other States of the inte-

Death of Ex-Governor Cabell. Ex-Governor Cabell, of Virginia, father of the Hon. I C. Cabell, of Florida, tied here this morning. AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

THE BUSINESS IN CONGRESS Good Prospect for the Pacific Railroad in the Senate.

Debate in the House on the Treasury Frauds. PROCEEDINGS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE

THE SLAVE TRANSIT BILL

Miscellaneous Political Items.

Railroad Accidents--- Marine Disasters,

&c., &c., &c. From Washington City.

MR. KING'S REALTH—THE NEXT CABINET—AN INDIA RUBBER OPERATION—OPPOSITION TO THE APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE BADGER, ETC.

Washington, Jan. 13, 1853. Mr. King seems better to-day; the courteous treatment of the Senate has revived him. Sidney Webster, who will probably be General Pierce's private secretary, is still here, making arrangements pre-paratory to the General's removal to Washington. It is rumored that fourteen democratic Senators are

opposed to John A. Dix for a seat in the cabinet. Secretary Everett will deliver the address at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, in Wash-

ington, on Tuesday next. Much feeling exists among members relative to rumored efforts made by some of the India rubber manufacturers to smuggle through Congress special legislation for their benefit. A son of a Judge of New York, a clerk of his

beneat. A son of a Judge of New York, a clerk of his father's court, is reported to be involved in it. It is understood that the Houston Senate Committee are about to make investigation concerning his connection with the cases before his father.

It is understood that the nomination of Mr. Badger will be called up in executive session to-morrow. Whig Senators to-day express the hope of confirming the appointment. Meanwhile, the following despatches have been received by a member of Congress from reliable parties in Mobile:—

ties in Mobile:—

"Moniz, Jan. 11.—The papers express the strongest disapprobation of the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, as disparaging to the bar and bench of the circuit, because the President falsified the principle on which he excluded Messrs. Crittenden, Hopkins, and Marshall—and, because it is regarded as a corrupt effort to seduce the independence of the Senate by the kindly sentiments that exist in that body for one of their members."

by the kindly sentiments that exist in that body for one of their members."

"MOBILE, Jan. 12.—The bar of Mobile, without distinction of party, will send a remonstrance against the confirmation of Badger's appointment."

And from another source—
"Mobile, Jan. 12.—The nomination of Mr. Badger meets with opposition at Mobile, because he lives out of the circuit—he is a federalist in politics—his nomination is contrary to the principles on which the President rejected Hopkins and Marshall—to his age, residence, and qualifications—and because it is believed that it is an appeal to the partiality of the Senate towards its own members to secure a seat in the Supreme Court to the whig party."

# THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1853. THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, with a statement of the expenditure of that department for 1852. THE CHLOROFORM CONTROVERSY.

Mr. SMTH presented a memorial of one thousand citizens of Connecticut, setting forth the claims of Doctor Wells as the discoverer of the anæsthetic agent. THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. MALLORY presented a memorial of officers of the revenue service, asking for an increase of pay.

INDIAN AGGRESSIONS IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution, directing inquiry whether any action of Congress be necessary to the protection of New Mexico from incursions of hostile Indians. Adopted.

Adopted.

REMAINS OF THE LAIE SENATOR WHITCOME.

Mr. Barger submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the payment to the executors of Senator Whitcomb of \$175, to defray the expenses of the removal of his remains from New York to Indiana.

remains from New York to Indiana.

IRE SQUIES REMAY CALLED FOR.

Mr. CASS' resolution, calling for the correspondence relative to Squier's treaty with Nicaragua, and other matters, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. SHELDS moved to take up the bill amending the charter of the city of Washington, by conferring upon the corporation additional police powers. Agreed to.

OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.
The resolution relating to Com. Morgan's conduct while in the Mediterranean was taken up.

Mr. Sankass, (dem.) of Ill., presented a letter, which he asked might be read, from Lieut. Nelson, vindicating the haracter and conduct of Com. Morgan.

Mr. Halls, (free soil) of N. H., objected to the reading of the paper; and pending the question whether it should be read or not, the subject was postponed to Monday.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The Senate then took up Mr. Gwin's bill proposing the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, with various branches.

Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., addressed the Senate in a

written speech for more than an hour in support of the bill, and in pointing out its feasibility and benefits. Messrs. Bell, Hamlin, Miller, and Davis, all followed, expressing them elves strongly in favor of the bill, but suggesting that time should be given to consider and de-tended the detail.

suggesting that time should be given to consider and determine the details.

Mr. Seward, (free soil) of New York, urged action on the measure. He was for it in any shape it might assume, now and at all times. No subject of equal importance could occupy the Senate. He was glad to see a return to the practical business of Congress. After the debate on foreign affairs, he thought Congress should be recalled to the consideration of the internal improvements of the nation. He hoped the bill would be passed, and not suffered to remain unacted on any longer.

Mr. Cass, (dem.) of Mich., was in favor of a road, but thought the vexed questions of the termini should be left to be settled by the Executive, after the proper surveys and explorations.

and explorations.

Mr. Butler. (dem.) of S. C., was opposed to the bill.

He thought there ought to be proper explorations and

Mr. Rusk followed, in support of the bill.

After further debate, Mesers. Hamlin and Rusk submitted counter projects for the road, and all of them were ordered to be printed.

The subject was postponed till Monday, and the Scunte

House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 13, 1853.

MORE LAND WANTED FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES. Mr. Danny, (whig) of Mo., presented a memorial pray ing a grant of land on the western bank of the Mississipp river, to aid in the construction of a railroad from New Orleans to Minnesota. Referred to Committee on Public

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE CHARGED WITH INSTITUTION TO Mr. Wacox, (dem.) of Miss., rose to what he believed

to be a question of privilege, and asked to be discharged from service as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. The reason for this request was, he had been summoned by the chairman to attend the sittings of the Committee on Tuesday and Friday of each week; in pursunnee of that summons, he had presented himself regularly at every meeting. Up to the present time there has not assembled a quorum for the transaction of business. He felt unwilling that the public should hold him responsible for the business, the duty connected with which it was impossible for him to discharge without the co-operation of members of the committee. Important matters in the President's annual message, and the Report of the Secretary of War, concerning the territories of Utah, New Mexico, and Oregon, and many other important matters from the Senate, had been referred to that committee. In fact, the table of the committee was groaning with the weight of business. The result of this neglect will be, the business of the House will not be attended to, and will, virtually, be repudiated. The next committee will look over the journal, and, finding the matters not acted upon, will take it for granted the preceding committee have repuliated the business. He did not wish the opprobrium attached to him for the neglect.

Mr. STANIY, (whig) of N. C.—I object, for the reason the gentleman has shown himself to be a very attentive member, and we cannot do better by substituting another member.

A VOICE—Exactly. suance of that summons, he had presented himself regu

le able to get even a minority of the solution (Haughter.)

Mr. GOENAN, (dem.) of Iowa—It is due to say it is known to the country that Mr. Bissell, the Chairman, is confined to his bed by a grievous affliction, and Mr. Gentry, by severe indisposition, cannot be there, nor has he been at any time during the session. There is a majority without them. I have been there almost every day since the session commenced. As there are some gentlemen who never go to the committee, if I had a chance I should move to cut them off, and keep my friend on the committee. on the committee.
Franks. (dem.) of Miss.—I suggest to my col-

league it would be very wrong to drive off an active member of the committee, and it struck him if this should be done there would be no work performed.

Mr. Strees, (whig) of Pa.—I hope the gentleman from Mississippi will withdraw the application. I kare the honor to be on the committee on account of my great military services. (Laughter) For four mornings I have been at the committee room three-fourths of an hour before the time, and I have always found the gentleman there alone.

Mr. WILCOX.—I insist on my request to be discharged.

Mr. FIGNENCE, (dem.) of Pa.—I desire my colleague to answer me a question. He says the Speaker appointed him on the committee because he desired to vindicate the truth of history. Now, in what war was my colleague engaged?

Mr. Streyess.—He placed me on the committee on account.

engaged?

Mr. STRYENS—He placed me on the committee on account of my examination of fortifications, circumvaliations, gradations, and other things, the terms of which the gentleman knows at Christiana. (Laughter.)

[It may be stated that Mr. Florence was the foreman of the Grand Jury who examined into the Christiana riots.]

The question was taken, and Mr. Wilcox was not excused.

FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY—THE CASE OF MESSES. GARDINER AND CORWIN.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., was free to state he thought the investigation by the select committee into the Gardiner claim fully and completely exonerated the Secretary of the Treasury from an improper connection with it. He then replied to the remarks of Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., and controverted the remarks of the last named gentleman, that it is malum in re—wrong in itself—for members of Congress to appear before any tribunal in the prosecution of claims. They had always done so, and he had never heard of any imputation cast upon their character for doing so. He had been informed that Col. Benton appeared before the Mexican Board; also, Daniel Webster and Senators Soulé and Bright; and members of the House, Messrs. Howard, Phelps, and Ewing, the last not now a member. He did not make this assertion to cast any imputation, for there is no law against any such thing.

Mr. Pheries, (dem.) of Mos. said he merely handed in papers to the Board for a constituent, got no compensation for it, and did not appear as counsel.

Mr. Howard, (dem.) of Texas, made a similar explanation.

Mr. Stanton. (dem.) of Tenn., said he appeared before FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY—THE CASE OF MESSES, GARDINER

Mr. HOWARD, (dem.) of Texas, made a similar explanation.

Mr. STANTON. (dem.) of Tenn., said he appeared before
the Board for a constituent, who employed him as
counsel, and paid him for it. He had attended to thousands of cases for his constituents, and never received
compensation, although he had been offered it.

Mr. STRPHENS replied that the explanations amount to
this.—The gentlemen did not charge their constituents;
but, if money had been offered it would not have been
considered improper to take it, any more than for prosecuting cases before the Supreme Court. His point was
this.—up to this time in our history such connection has
never been deemed improper. There is no law against it.
In the course of his remarks he alluded to the Galphin
claim, giving its history, and insisting it was an honest
case; and, in conclusion, he would you for the bill as an
original proposition, and not with reference to past transactions.

original proposition, and not with recreace to past transactions.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., did not see anything improper in appearing before a tribunal established by Congress for the adjudication of claims; but if Congress chose to establish this rule, and say a member of Congress shall not thus engage, he would be content.

Mr. Jonnson, of Tenn., asked his colleague whether he would justify Secretary Corwin in retaining the money, if it was established, beyond controversy, that the Gardiner claim was allowed on forged papers, supported by nertury?

diner claim was allowed on lorged papers, supported by perjury?

Mr. Stanton thought, if such was the case, the money ought to be refunded. He had been told that Secretary Corwin pledged himself to refund the money if the fact of fraud is proved.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn.—I had no doubt that such an answer would be made by my colleague, for such was the opinion of every honest man.

Mr. ORR, (dem.) of S. C., briefly defended the connection of Waddy Thompson with the Gardiner claim, as counsel.

Mr. Orr. (dem.) of S. C., briefly defended the connection of Waddy Thompson with the Gardiner claim, as counsel.

Mr. Howard, in his remarks, said there was no evidence before the committee that Corwin or Thompson knew the claim was a fraud.

Priston Kino, (dem.) of N. Y., briefly explained the provisions of the bill, and the circumstances under which it was framed, when the House agreed to the several amendments pending, and the bill now presents the following features:—First, all transfers and assignments hereafter made, of any claim upon the United States, or any part or share thereof, or interest therein, whether absolute or conditional, and all powers of attorney, or ders, or other authorities for receiving payment of any such claim, or any part or share thereof, shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same shall be freely made and executed in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses, after the allowance of such claim, the ascertainment of the amount, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof. Second—Any officer of the United States, or person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any executive department of the government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Processivelies, who, after the massage of this act, shall receive any claim against the United States, shall in any manner, or by any means, otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties, aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any such claim or claims, shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors, and on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding twice the amount of gratuity fee or compensation received by the person so convicted, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary, not exceeding one year, or both, as the court, in is discretion, shall adjuge. Third—Any Senator or Representative who shall receive any gratuity from a misdeneanor, and on conviction pay a fine not exceeding twice the amount of the gratuity or compensation received by him, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Persons having claims by inheritance, bequest, or marriage, are exempt from the above penalties. Fourth—Any person taking away, with intent to steal, records of a court of justice, shall be indicted for larceny, and on conviction shall be subject to a fine of \$2,000, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary three years, or both. Fifth—Any efficer having custody of official papers, who shall destroy them, shall receive the same punishment as the above, and shall forfeit his office and be forever disqualified from holding office under the government of the third States. Sixth—For the prevention of bribes, any of the above named offenders on conviction, are to be fined not exceeding three times the amount so offered, promised or given, and imprisonment in a penitentiary not exceeding three types and the meaber, officer or person convicted of so accepting or receiving the same, or any part thereof, shall forfeit his office and place; and any person so convicted under this section shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. Seventh—The bill applies to all claims against the United States.

be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. Seventh—The bill applies to all claims against the United States. The question was stated on the bill. Mr. Sweinfer, dem.) of Ohio, moved that it lay on the table, which was negatived, by yeas 11, mays 143. The affirmative votes were, Messrs. Holliday, Johnson. (Arkansas) Mende, Millson, Folk, Stanton, (Ky.) Strother, Swetter, Toombs, Welch, and White, (Ky.) The bill was then read a third time, and, pending the question on its passage, the House adjourned.

# The Louislana Election-Hon. T. Butler

New ORLEANS, Jan 12, 1853. The majority for Hebert, (dem.) for Governor, in the whole State, is over 2,000, and the Legislature, on joint ballot, will give a democratic majority of probably

The Hop. T. Butler King, late Collector of Customs at San Francisco, arrived here from California in the steam ship I hiladelphia. He is going on to Washington.

The Recent Rallroad Accident\_Death of Another Victim. CONCORD, Jan. 13, 1853

Samuel Newell, a victim of the late disaster, reported a recovering, died last Tuesday, at the residence of his son Charles Stark Newell, in Lawrence. The wife of the de-ceased was a grand-daughter of General John Stark.

Railroad Accident-Passengers Injured. FREMONT, Colo, Jan. 13, 1853. A passenger train from Toledo, this morning, ran off the track eight miles west of this place. The engine,

baggage, express, and two passenger cars, were smashed. Two men were seriously, and several other slightly, injured; but no lives were lost. It is thought however, that one man will not recover.

# Another Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13, 1853.

The train from Cleveland to Columbus, last night ran over a tree at Lagrange, precipitating the locomotive and two passenger cars into a ditch, and doing them much e. No person was injured. The train was delayed

#### The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The excursionists return to morrow-about eighty o

The British bark Sophia, from Liverpool, with a carge of salt, went ashore near Charleston on Monday last, and, after getting off, sunk in seven fathoms of water. The

them have gone on to Cincinnati.

and crew were saved.

LEWES, Jan. 13, 1853.

The schooner J. W. Cencklin, from New York, for Virginia, came in collision with a Philadelphia schooner, amountained some damage. She subsequently went ashore.

vessel and cargo proved a total loss, but the passengers

The Steamship Cherokee. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12, 1853 The steamship Cherokee, from New York via Havana, which arrived here on the 10th inst., sailed again at 5

in Figree introduced a bill in the Senate this morning, to abandon the publication of the work called 'The Colonial History of the State.' Two persons have been employed, at an expense of \$337,680, in copying old Dutch, French and English manuscripts, in the office of the Secretary of State. One volume has been printed. Some twelve hundred pages, and matter sufficient for two more, are in the hands of the translators. Mr. Pierce deserves much credit for making the attempt to stop a leak in the

said he did not desire to discuss the merits of this bill at tained in the revised laws of 1801, and was re-enacted in 1813. It was therefore enforced for forty years, under Governors George Clinton, Morgan Lewis, Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, Joseph C. Yates, Martin Van Buren, Eaos T. Throop, and William L. Marcy, and was repealed in 1841, under William H. Seward. When the law passed the Senate in 1817, Martin Van Buren was a member of that body, and voted for it. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, upon his motion.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION. Mr. Bartlett, from the majority of the Railway Com mittee, reported a bill to authorize the consolidation of

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill repealing the act establish ing a Teachers' Institute.

ing a Teachers' Institute,
GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISHICAL SOCIETY.
Mr. CONCER reported a bill to incorporate the American Geographical and Statistical Cockety.

THE HARENE RALEGOD,
Mr. Morgan gave notice of a bill to amend the act of 1852 relative to the Harlem Railroad Company.

SAVINGS BANKS.

American Railroad Company.
SAVINGS BANKS.

The Senate went into Committee on the bill relative to savings banks and savings institutions. Rose and reported progress.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1853. BILLS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE. The general orders were taken up, and the following

To amend the charter of Buffalo city. Mr. Cooly's concurrent resolutions in regard to the sanals, were received from the Senate, and laid over. THE NEW YORK SEAMEN'S FUND.

Mr. O'KEEPE gave notice of a bill relative to the Seamen's Fund, New York.

men's Fund, New York.

In repeal the Marriage Registry act.

To repeal the Marriage Registry act.

To incorporate societies for mental improvement.

To amend the act relative to harbor masters in New York.

To authorize the Sacketts Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad Company to issue preferred stock.

# The Massachusetts Legislature

also, nine whig councilmen. Charles Thurber (whig) was chosen Senator from Worcester, in place of Mr. Knowlton. (coalitionist) re-Gov. Clifford will be inaugurated to morrow and will

deliver his annual message.

Markets.

New Obleans, Jan. 12, 1853.

The Baltie's news was received late last night. There has been no material change in cotton since. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, at 8% c. a 9c, for middling. The stock of cotton at this port is 300,000 bales. The increase in the receipts at all the Southern ports, over the same time last year, is 400,000 bales. 500 bbls, inspected mess pork soli at \$18. Sugar is firm. Prime moisses is at 2%. Ohio flour is dull at \$5. Sterling exchange is dull at \$5.5 per cent. Freights are firmer. Cotton is taken for Liverpeol at % d.

Liverpeol at  $^{4}$ <sub>a</sub>d.

New Onteans, Jan. 13—Noon.

Cotton is quiet, but firm—dealers awaiting the arriva of the Arabia. The sales this morning were 2,000 bales.

Flour has declined in our market to \$4.30 a \$4.37, am ness park to \$16 a \$16.50. Bulk meats are dull at 6 4c for shoulders, and 7 3c a a 73c a, for shoulders, and 7 3c a a factor shoulders.

Before Hon, Judge Betts.

JAN. 13.—Judge Betts delivered an elaborate opinion, of which the following are the points, in reusing to quash the indictment:—

First.—It is in the discretion of the Court to quash

this week, at the instance of both parties, when this motion night have been made in October term last, and with the advantage of having it heard and determined by both judges.

Second.—The act of Congress of July. 1838, is valid, and confers on this Court jurisdiction over the matters charged in these indictments. [Secs. 11 and 12.]

Third.—There is no palpable error in law is including the saveral detendants, being on board.

in joining the several defendants, being on board the same boat, in one indictment, for although they are not charged with "jointly" commit-ing the offence imputed to them, it is alleged that ing the offence imputed to them, it is alleged that each was guilty of misconduct, negligence, or inatention in his particular duty at the same time, thereby causing the death and deaths mentioned; and that is prima facia a sufficient "concurrence" of the accused in producing the death to justify uniting them in one indictment; and the averments of the indictment are distributed so as to subject each defendant to the consequences of his own acts alone.

Fourth—It is, also, at first impression, a sufficient specification of the crime charged to set it forth upon the indictment in the words by which it is designated or described in the statute.

On these grounds the motion was denied. After some conversation between counsel, the case of the

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

passenger in the Illinois, for the latest news from the South Pacific. The dates are :-

passenger, for late and interesting intelligence. It is stated by a passenger by the British steamer Bogota, that Flores was again engaged in getting up

another expedition against Ecuador. It is said that his army this time is to consist of Americans entirely, enlisted in California, a large number of whom have already enrolled themselves in the ranks. We further learn that two steamers have been purchased for the

the fanega—six months credit.

Freights to California had risen, and for barley and beans vary from \$22 to \$25 per ton. Freight to England had also improved; current rate £3 10s. to

OUR CHILIAN CORRESPONDENCE. VALPARAISO, Nov. 30, 1852. State of Trade-Local Affairs-Loss of the Bark

els in great dmand. Flour is firm at \$8, at six months; barley, \$3, cash; beans, \$4 2; coal the same months; barley, \$3, cash; beans, \$4 2; coal the same as at last advices. The late accident to the City of Pittsburg, however, together with the vexatious lawsuits in which most of the holders of the Coronel mines are involved, have been prejudicial to that species of coal. Lately, mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Tome and Talcahusno, and some specimens of the coal that I have seen are scarcely inferior to the best qualities of Scotch or English. Freights have advanced; one bark has been taken up for San Francisco at \$25 per ton, and the corrent rate now is \$20 for Chilian, and \$22 a \$23 for foreign vessels. To the United States, \$16 and upwards; to Furope, about £3 5s.

Vessels are very scarce here. Many are expected daily from the United States and Europe, some of which are out more than one hundred and twenty-five days. This appears to have been a very bad season for making a passage round Cape Horn. The shortest passage that has been made since August was by the Crusader, Capt. Eaton, formerly in the well-known clipper Witch of the Wave.

I have little local news of interest to send you by this opportunity. The editor of the Mercurio, the liberal paper here, has been compelled to resign his post, and the Jesuits now have full swing.

The police pursue the old system of extortion. The lower class of natives are quiet; and of the foreign residents, some are making money, and others, who are not, keep up their spirits with brandy.

The policy of the government is to keep the peons constantly occupied, and for that reason a public work, which might be finished in six months, occupies two years, as, instead of using proper machineas at last advices. The late accident to the City of

constantly occupied, and for that reason a public work, which might be finished in six months, occupies two years, as, instead of using proper machinery, everything is done by manual labor. In erecting the new custom house buildings, the materials, instead of being transported properly, are carried on the backs of jackasses, which, being five or six abreast, through a narrow street, of course add very much to the comfort and convenience of foot passengers. The railroad from here to Santiago is rapidly progressing; two or three stones have been knocked off and several shovels full of earth thrown out. According to present appearances, the work will be completed some time before the "crack of doon," if not sooner. The Chilinos ances, the work will be completed some time before the "crack of doom," if not sooner. The Chilinos (I have been informed), intend taking the management of the railroad between Caldera and Copiapo into their own hands; in case they should, it is calculated by a very accomptished mathematician that the first trains would bring up in about thirty fathoms of water. It has also been asserted by an observing individual, that one thousand natives are daily occupied in watching the telegraphic wires between here and Santiago, in order to see the letters pass; but this I consider to be a gross slander upon the Chilian nation.

consider to be a gross stander upon the nation.

The Lobes question having been amicably settled, the United States have nothing at present to apprehend from Chili; but Jonathan has had a narrow escape from utter annihilation. "Our army swore terribly in Flanders," and the denunciations of the papers here against the American government were enough to make a locomotive turn tail.

I recret to announce the total loss of the American

bark Trenton, from Calloa, with guant; she went down about three hundred miles to the westward of this port, and the captain and crew saved themselves the ship's boats, arriving here this morning. The American barks Sumter and Sarah Snow ar

to state that the passage of the Crusader was much impeded by her cellision with the Raduga, off Rio, in which she suffered auch damage.

Trusting that this will find you in good health, I

[From the Valparaise Reporter, Nov. 30.]
Of political news we have not a syllable to record, further than the changes in the diplomatic officers of

We also have to note the appointment, by government, of two young professors as assistants in the Astronomical Observatory, at Santiago, so long under the superintendence of Mr. Gillis, an officer of the United States navy. The application of funds to the advancement of science, by this young republic, is also creditable as well to those who suggested as to the government which has carried it out. the advancement of science, by this young republic, is also creditable as well to those who suggested as to the government which has carried it out.

to the government which has carried it out.

The harvest will be abundant throughout the republic, and doubtless when got in will prove no
small stimulus to business, which has hitherto been

At Lima, the shock of an earthquake was also felt on the 27th Nov.

The British steamer Phosphorus, of 45 tons, and

COPIAPO.

The mines of the district continue daily increasing, and this steamer brings \$200,000 thence.

and this steamer brings \$200,000 tenere.

ECLADOR.

The Legislative Chambers have closed their labors and the President has retired to his country seat for the benefit of his health, leaving the charge of the government with the Vice-President.

It is stated that in every place where the Jesuits had established themselves agitation and discord had followed their sters.

of the troops called out for the purpose, and by the efforts of the Archbishop, which are stated to have been really Claristian.

The ship of war Seis de Marzo, with fourteen political offenders, under sentence of transportation was lost on the Bank of Guascama, which projects about six miles from the coast, and sixty-cight persons altogether are supposed to have perished. Amongst the number are two officers, Valverde and Ollarvide.

Peru continues its onward march in fiberality and progress, the government continues to apply its whole energies to material improvements, and there is very little doubt that she will advance still farther, having long since enacted that there shouldbe the fullest toleration for religious worship. In this respect this republic has taken the lead of Chill, we regret to say.

There is nothing new here. The decree prohibiting the export of hard dollars continues in force, and the natural consequence is that trade is paralyzed. We do not at present perceive the object of government; its effect, however, will soon be felt there as well as here. The bark trade, being also in the exclusive control of government, adds to the stagnal tion of business.

| The importations from the | Committee |

effected.

A private correspondent, writing under date of Valparaiso, Dec. 1st, states that business was improving there. Freights were high and vessels in great demand. One bark had been taken up at \$25 per ton for San Francisco—the current rate being \$23. To Europe the rate is £3 5s., and to the United States \$16 and upwards. Flour was at \$8; barley \$3, and beans \$4 25. Coals were firm at last quotations.

at last quotations.

Intelligence from Cuba.

[From the Kingston (Ja.) Despatch, Dec. 30.]

We have been furnished with the following additional facts in relation to the island of Cuba, and the flourishing condition of the slave trade there. It will be seen that while our produce has been sensibly declining year after year, the slaveholder, by his great advantages, has been making the most enormous crops. These facts are especially submitted for the censideration of the Anti-Slavery Society and the people of England; and when they contrast the state of the Cuban planter with that of the impoverished colonist agriculturist, and the rising and rich plantations of Cuba with the statistics of thrownup and dismantled estates in Jamaica, they will see the injustice of the mother country in its naked deformity, and unite in their endeavors to see justice meted out to us. The subjoined facts we can vouch for:—

meted out to us. The subjoined facts we can youch for:

In the district of Cienfuegos, in the island of Cuba, the sugar crop of 1846 was 12,673 tons, with 1.667,000 gallons of molasses.

The crop of 1852 has been 27,243 tons, with 2.900,000 gallons of molasses!

Will it be said that there was no increase to the slave population of the district during the intervening seven years? If there was, whence was it derived, as we are well assured it was not from natural increase? The actual net realized profits of one estate in Cienfuegos, owned by an American (absentee) gentleman, last year (crop of 1852), was upwards of \$116,000, about £24,000 sterling, drawn from the labor of 420 people, young and old. Will any man show us how to make free labor as productive?

Interesting from one of the Arctic Expedi From the Panama Herald, Dec. 25.]

From a letter received in this city, we have been kindly furnished with the following interesting information relative to one of the expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin, for the safety of which considerable anxiety was beginning to be felt, as no intelligence had been received in fit for a consideration. intelligence had been received of it for a considera

ble time:—
The friends of Capt Collinson, of H. B. M. ship Enterprise, will be delighted to hear that he has been seen by some American whalers. This officer, it will be recollected, went in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, and was supposed to have been lost, as he had not been heard ed, went in supposed to have been lost, as he had not been neared of for nearly two years.

There were one hundred whalers at Honolulu, of which only one was English. The almost entire monopoly of the whaling business by the United States, the spirit, energy, and enterprise with which it is carried on, is a just source of pride to her citizens.

Police Intelligence.

In the Matter against Policemen Kennedy and Smith.—
The investigation respecting the charge of burglary pending against policemen Kennedy and Smith, of the Fifth ward, was not continued yesterday afternoon, in consequence of ex-Recorder Tallmadge, counsel for the policemen, being engaged defending a cause in the Court of General Sessions. Justice Oxborn accordingly adjourned the case over until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. We learn from Dr. Kilbourne, that policeman Smith remains about the same, and will not be able to be removed, should he recover, for at least the next three weeks.

Saductica Under a Premise of Marriage.—Officer Nealis, of the fixth ward police, yesterday arrested an Irishman, named Brian Flemond, on a charge of seducing a young Irish girl, named Ann Cudmond residingat 99 Orange street. The young woman set forth in her affidavit, that Flemond induced her to accompany him to a boarding house, and there under the promise of making her his wife by marriage, effected her seduction. The prisoner, when brought before Justice Oxborn, exhibited a very independent countenance, and endeavored to put on a look of innecence, exclaiming, before the magistrate informed him of the charge. For what am I brought beire for? I know nothing about it. I never abused the girl and if she swears I did. I can swear I didn't."

Magistrate.—You are very ready in denying the charge before I have told you what it is. This young woman, (cointing to the complainant) charges you with seducing her, under the promise of marriage.

Trisoner, (laughing).—In faith, if she says that, she says more than I did. I am not the only one—

Complainant, (much excited.)—On, Judge, does he say that? I can prove my character to be good; all I want is for him to marry me, and make me an honest woman Magistrate.—Well, suppose he did marry you, he would no doubt leave you the next day. I think you are bette of without him.

off without him.

Complainant.—I don't want to live with him; all I wan

is to be made an honest woman, and then he can go.
would'nt live with him.

Frisoner, (again laughing, and turning round to a comjunion, who came into court with him.)—Come up here,
limmy, and make her an honest woman. Why the devil linity, and mase left in the term of the type come up?

Magistrate, inddressing this Jimmy.)—What do you know about this case? Bo you know this young woman? Jimmy.—Yes, I have slept in the same bed with her. Magistrate.—Here, come up here, and be sworn. The nagistrate then asked him what he knew about the com-

cinent's character.

Complainant here interrupted, and exclaimed — Oh, dge, he never did—his own sister and myself were in a same bed, and he only laid on the outside. Make him he same bed, and nessell the truth.

Magistrate —Jimmy, is that so? Jimmy.—Yes. Magistrate —Just now you tried to make me believe that cu had an improper intimacy with this young woman. Jimmy.—No. I didn't swear I had—I didn't swear to any-

yen lad an improper annual property of the prisoner was taken to a cell in the Tombs, and the girl went off, believing that in all probability the Court would compel the prisoner to marry her, and thus restore her character, and make her an honest woman.

The prisoner was taken to a cell in the Tombs, and the girl went off, believing that in all probability the Court would compel the prisoner to marry her, and thus restore her character, and make her an honest woman.

To the editor of the Herald.

The unfortunate affair which occurred in West street, on Wednesday morning, a statement of which appeared in your paper of yesterday morning, charging me with the crime of burghry. I think, when fully investigated, will substantiate my innocence in the matter. I bope, therefore, that public opinion to my prejudice may be suspended until the whole facts are legally examined before that magistrate.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS—THE COLONIAL HISTORY— THE SLAVERY QUESTION—TEMPERANCE AND WO-MAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—THE OTSEGO BANK

Athany, Jan. 13—8 P. M. Mr. Pierce introduced a bill in the Senate this morning

Nothing of importance was transacted in the Senate. The Pacific Railroad bill was not taken up. In the Assembly Mr. Taylor presented his slave transit

bill. Here is a copy:—"Any person not being an inhabi-tant of this State, who shall be travelling to or from, or passing through this State, may bring with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him from this State; but the person so held in slavery, shall not reside or continue in this State more than thirty days; and if such residence be continued beyond that time, such person shall be free." Mr. Taylor this time. He merely wished to say that it is a copy verbatim, except as to the time of residence, which was nine months, and which is reduced by this bill to thirty days, of an act in the revised statute of 1830, which was copied from a law of 1817. The same provision is contained in the revised laws of 1801, and was re-enacted in

member of that body, and voted for it. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, upon his motion.

What is the matter with the First military fund? Mr. St. John, the hardshell chairman of the city delegation, presented to-day a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Major General to report the amount of times and commutation received by him, how expended, &c. There appeared to be rebellion in the camp. Send up the General by the next train.

A vote was taken in the House upon the question of permitting the temperance gathering to occupy the Assembly chamber next week. It was carried, by 72 to 41—the Speaker and Mr. Shaw voting in the negative. The Women's State Temperance Convention also made application for the use of the chamber on the 21st inst. All the Bloomers and "woman's rights" disciples are expected. The members will hardly dare to be so uncourteous as to refuse the application of the dear creatures. Madame Rumer, that ever active cavesdropper, states that Anthony Blanchard, a lawyer of this city, is about being commissioned as Inspector General, in Gov. Seymour's military staff. He certainly will make a fine appearance in uniform.

Mr. Preston appears in the papers in vindication of his conduct in taking possession of the theatre a few mornings since. He publishes an article of agreement between Madame de Marquerittes and himself, under which he claims the copartnership. He accuses the lady of a breach of good faith in not dividing the surplus funds weakly, and preventing him from cutering the premises. The theatre is doing a good business.

The case of Leonard, the Otsego Bank robber, has finally been disposed of. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the court below, and the convict has been doomed to the State prison, notwithsteuding the extraordinary efforts made and the large sums of money spent of save him.

railway companies. Mr. Bartlett dissents from the re-

bills reported by the Committee of the Whole to the House:— To extend the time to collect taxes in Suffolk, Yates,

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, ETC. BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1853. In the Legislature to-day, Ephraim Wright (whig) was chosen Secretary of State; Jacob Loud. (whig) Treasurer

The Henry Clay and Reindeer Steamboat Dis-aster.—Motion to Quash the Indictment De-UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

First.—It is in the discretion of the Court to quasa an indictments when shown to be defective or to put the defendants to a motion in arrest of judgment. That discretion should be cautiously used in defeat-ing the indictment in this case, inasmuch as every particular now alleged to defeat it was apparent to the defendants when the indictment was first pre-ferred, and this Court was kept open, and a jury empannelled, and numerous witnesses called here for this week, at the instance of both purities, when this motion might have been made in October term last.

some conversation between counsel, the case of the Reindeer was set down for Friday morning, Mr. Noyes intimating that he would move for separate trials for the accused parties.

Intelligence from Chili, Peru, Ecuador, and

Our thanks are due to Captain Pederson, who came

Liverpool.

We notice in the Correo del Istmo that it has been we notice in the Correo at Islam that it has been informed "that the Peruvian government had disapproved the arrangements made by Sr. Tavara, their minister at Bogota, and that in consequence he has been recalled." The Correo further states "that the Lima papers mention Don José Gregorio Paz Soldan

Trenton, &c., &c. Business is improving here, freights high, and ves

rived to-day, after passages of one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and thirty days. I wish

further than the changes in the diplomatic others so the republic, already stated in another part of our impression, and the commutation of the punishment of death, to which various persons convicted of political offences were condemned, to that of transportation. It is with the greatest satisfaction we mention this latter evidence, at the same time of the lenity of government, and of their strength.

We also have to note the appointment, by government of two young professors as assistants in the

so dull, especially as the prices of all articles of our produce in California are encouraging. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt on Sat-turday morning at quarter to 4 A. M.

drawing 2½ feet of water, arrived at Valparaiso 120 days from Liverpool.

followed their steps.

Since their expulsion was decreed by the conven-

tion, the party favorable to them here are in contin-ual ferment; but in Quito an ementé had actually taken place, which was only quelled by the prudence imagistrate.